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AMUSEMENTS.

Grand-Felix Morris To-Night. The annual engagement of Felix Morris at the Grand, beginning this evening, will witness this rarely gifted artist in at least two new roles and his coming to Indianapolis is always an occasion of special interest to the general theater-goer and lovers of true art. Mr. Morris is not only a great artist, but a scholar, a student and linguist as well. In any character he may be seen the hand of the master is strongly apparent, his interpretations are lifelike even to the smallest details. In his new play, "Behind the Scenes," as Achille Talma Duford, Mr. Morris is said to have one of the strongest roles in which he has been seen. His work is arranged and adapted from the French "La Debutante," by Mr. Morris himself. It is in three acts and introduces several well-known characters, bright dialogue, humorous situations and novel stage settings. In befitting contrast "A Game of Carus," is a dainty one-act sketch, pathetic in nature, showing Mr. Morris as the Chevaller De Rockeferrier. This will be given as a prelude to "Behind the Scenes," for the opening and on Saturday night. "The Old Musician," another most striking and delicious one-act play, in which Mr. Morris will be seen as Monsieur Jacques, will be given on Friday night with "The Best Man," Mr. Ralph Lumley's farce-comedy, in three acts, which proved one of the big successes of the present season in England. Mr. Morris is here seen in another new characterization and unlike anything in which he has been seen before, that of Prince Pattlow, a director of the Great Southern Railway. Mr. Lumley's play gives excellent opporby Mr. Morris himself. It is in three acts Mr. Lumley's play gives excellent oppor-tunity for the caste in support; the lines are bright and out of the complications arising from the loss of some jewels there is much genuine humor. At the matinee on Saturday, as a prelude to "The Best Man," will be seen Minnie Maddern Fiske's delightful one-act play, "The Rose," in which Mr. Morris takes the part of Count de Pohan.

Hagenbeck's Great Show Next Week. The coming of Carl Hagenbeck's wonderful trained animals and zoological circus to Indianapolis next week will be one of the best entertainments of the season. This, the greatest trained animal exhibit in the world, and a veritable winter circus, will arrive Sunday afternoon on a special train of twelve cars from Cincinnati. Everything will be taken to English's Opera House, where special arrangements are being made to receive these magnificent specimens of the animal kingdom. They include five Nubian lions, elephants, tigers, bears, leopards, monkeys, seals, storks, peccaries, horses, dogs and other animals. The exhihorses, dogs and other animals. The exhibitions last two hours and a half and take place in a fifty-foot steel cage, which will occupy the big stage at English's, extending out over the orchestra. It will be a strange sight to see a lion and tiger ride strange sight to see a lion and tiger ride horseback, a man armed only with a light whip lying on top of a group of five monster beasts, elephants waltzing, seals smoking pipes and playing on the banjo and great groups of animals from all parts of the slobe in a care together, forming the globe in a cage together, forming zoological pyramids. The opening performance is next Monday night, and beginning with Tuesday there will be a matinee each day. The prices will be popular and children under twelve will be charged only half price at all performances. price at all performances.

The Holmes Lectures.

Next Monday evening at Plymouth Church will be given the first of a series of lectures on a country of which little has ever been told. Mr. E. Burton Holmes made last year extended journeys into the interior of northern Africa for the sole purpose of gathering materials for lectures on new sub-With his cameras he recorded incients of that trip that have made it possible to give to the public, pictures and narratives never given from any platform.

Mr. Holmes comes to Indianapolis from a successful course in Chicago.

W. J. Scanlan Dying. NEW YORK, Jan. 2.-William J. Scanlan, who was a universal favorite on the vaude

ville stage, is reported to be at the point death at White Plains Insane Asylum. He first began to show signs of paretic insanity three years ago, and he was sent Notes of the Stage.

John G. Daly is in the city representing Hagenbeck's trained animal show, now playing in Cincinnati. The Park is filled every afternoon and night, so great is the attraction offered by

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the Byrons and their company in their new drama. It is a successful card, and will PUZZLES THE SOLONS remain all week.

Hagenbeck has his own band of sixteen pieces to furnish the music for his exhibitions. It is from the Madison-square Garden, New York. The refined Transoceanic Star Specialty Company, which will open its annual engagement in this city at the Park Theater next Monday afternoon, will be under the management of John D. Hopkins, who achieved such distinguished success in managing the Howard Athenaeum and the

There are very few theater-goers in this country who have not heard of J. W. Kelly, better known as the "rolling mill man," who will make his first appearance in this city at the Empire next week with H. W. Williams's company of vaudeville stars. The theatrical and news columns of all the big city papers have often profited by stories of Kelly and his ability as an entertainer is one of the most unique endowments of any genius before the public. Another star with the company is Miss Imogene Comer, the great contralto, who is rivaling Miss Mora in popularity.

The school children's matinee Saturday at English's is expected to draw hundreds of little ones to that theater. "The Witch of Endor" will prove a gorgeous spectacle for their wondering eyes. This production is attracting much attention, and the perormances each evening run smoothly dren's dances and the marches are especially attractive. The noble cause of the German Ladies' Aid Society should be amply aided by these performances, which are for its benefit. The only matinee is that of Saturday, with popular prices at all performances. urnish a pleasing entertainment. The chil-

PERSONAL AND SOCIETY. Miss Edna Williams returned to Glen-

dale College yesterday. Miss Hattie Francis, of Shelbyville, is the guest of Mrs. Henry Malpas, of North Meri-Miss Marston, of LaPorte, is the guest of her cousin, Mrs. Charles E. Judson, on East Pratt street.

Miss Susan Simons, who has been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H. McLean, will leave Monday for Chicago. Mr. O. E. Maddox has returned to Chicago to pursue his studies at the Hahnemann Medical College.

Miss Mary Jane Davis will give a dinner this evening in honor of Miss Marston and Miss Allen, of LaPorte. Mrs. Allen Sammons. of Michigan City, is visiting her father, Mr. James Robertson, on North Alabama street. The New Arlington Club gave its holiday

dance last evening at the Propylaeum. Holiday decorations prevailed. The T. E. G. card Club will be entertained by Miss Flora Stanley at her home on North Delaware street Friday afternoon Mr. L. V. Boyle left yesterday for Escondido, Cal., to spend the winter on his ranch with his family, who are alreay there.

Miss Elma Comiey is visiting her grand-mother at Richmond. Miss Comley is ex-pected here soon when she will be the guest of Mrs. Oran Perry. Miss Daisy Clark gave a small and informal company last evening at her home on North Meridian street. Monday Miss Clark will return to Oxford, O.

Mrs. William J. Brown entertained a few friends at luncheon yesterday in honor of her cousins, Mrs. Dallam and Miss Dunker-son of Evansville. The former is a guest of Mrs. Lemcke and the latter a guest of Mrs. Brown.

The Americus Club gave its holiday hop last evening at the club house on North Alabama street. The families of the mem-bers and a number of the visitors from out of town were among those who accepted ie nospitality of the club. Mrs. Thomas H. McLean gave a pretty Dresden luncheon yesterday in honor of Miss Mary Foster, who is home for the holidays. All the appointments were in

Dresden and the flowers harmonized in color with the service. The company included Miss Foster, Miss Simons, of Buffalo, Miss Bybee, Miss Van Voorhis, of Boston, Miss Knippenberg, Miss Josephine Robinson and Miss Miller. At the residence of Mr. and Mrs. William

At the residence of Mr. and Mrs. William F. Bockhoff, No. 15 Woodruff Place, at noon Tuesday, Mr. Charles E. Ruse and Miss Francesco Gehrke, both of Fort Wayne, were married by Rev. D. L. Mc-Kenzie, of the First English Llutheran Church. Miss Minnie Bockhoff and Mr. William Kloeher, of Richmond, and a few of the immediate friends of the bride and groom were present at the ceremony. and groom were present at the ceremony. Mr. and Mrs. Ruse left for Fort Wayne, where they will make their future home. Mr. and Mrs. Harry Allen Hays entertained a large party of friends at their home, No. 226 North Delaware street, Tuesday evening. Among those present from abroad were Miss Oppenheimer, of Philadelphia; Miss Rosenberger, of Kansas City; Miss Stern, of Springfield, Ill; Miss Joseph, of Shelbyville; Misses Nellie and Ada Levi and Miss Krauss, of Peru, and Mr. Charles Hays, of Milwaukee; Mr. Weiler, of Hartford City; Mr. Al Levy, of Boston; Mr. Ed Levy and Mr. Gunsberg, of New York; Mr. Heller, of New Castle. Mr. and Mrs. Harry Allen Hays enter-

At the residence of the bride's mother, Mrs. Mary Harbison, 165 Columbia avenue, yesterday morning, at 10 o'clock, Rev. Joseph Allen Lease, of Goshen, Ind., and Miss Dora Belle Harbison, of this city, were married. Rev. D. L. McKenzie, of the First English Lutheran Church, officiated. Rev. Joseph Lease is the pastor of the First English Lutheran Church. the First English Lutheran Church of Goshen. The wedding was a quiet one, only Mrs. Florence Wynn and daughter Wernle of Fortville, and a small company of teh near friends of the bride in the city were present at the ceremony. Rev. and Mrs. Lease left for Goshen at 3 o'clock.

Mr. and Mrs. Felix Morris will give a short programme of readings to-morrow aft-ernoon at the Propylaeum, under the aus-pless of the Flower Mission. The Flower Mission has sent out invitations for the reading and it is hoped that no one interest-ed in the work of the Flower Mission has been omitted from the list. The proceeds of the readings will be given by Mr. and Mrs. Morris to the society. After the read-Mrs. Morris to the society. After the rena-ings there will be a reception to Mr. and Mrs. Morris. Those who are invited to re-ceive are Mr. and Mrs. V. K. Hendricks, Mr. and Mrs. Morris Ross, Mrs. J. R. McKee, Miss Anna Nicholas, Miss Julia G. Sharpe, Mr. James Whitcomb Riley and Mr. Mere-dith Nicholson. The entertainers have been dith Nicholson. The entertainers have been chosen exclusively from the members of the Flower Mission, and will be Mrs. Geo. T. Evans, Mrs. Francis T. Hord, Mrs. William J. McKee, Mrs. Quincy Van Hummel, Mrs. Kate P. Morris, Mrs. Joseph K. Sharpe, jr., Mrs. Van Winkle, Mrs. Harry Murphy, Miss Julia Moore, Miss Malott, Miss Lillie Reese, Miss Julia Walk, Miss Todd, Miss Bessie M. West, Miss Van Valkenberg, Miss Anna Sharpe, Miss Knippenberg, Miss Van Voorhis, Miss New and Miss Layman. The readings are at 2:30 berg, Miss Van Voorhis, Miss New and Miss Layman. The readings are at 2:30 and the reception at 4 o'clock.

TWO ELKHART WEDDINGS. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. ELKHART, Ind., Jan. 2.-The fashionable wedding of Francis Shafer, a young business man of this city, and Miss Myra Wear, daughter of a prominent Lake Shore & Michigan Southern official, took place at the home of the bride's parents in this city this evening at 6:30 o'clock, Rev. J. H. Jack-son, of Trinity M. E. Church, officiating. Rev. O'ls E. Wilcox, of Markle, and Miss

Nora B. Scoles, of this city, were married at the home of the bride's parents here this evening, Rev. F. T. Simpson, of Fort Wayne, officiating. ELWOOD WEDDINGS.

Special to the Indianapolis Journal. ELWOOD, Ind., Jan. 2 .- Two weddings took place in this city last night. Mr. Harry Cooley and Miss Anna Kempner being united in marriage at the bride's home by Rev. George Chandler. They will reside in this city. The other marriage was that of Mr. Milton Smith and Miss Etta Parsons, who were united in wedlock by Rev. Philip Jamieson, of the First Presbyterian

ELLINGHAM-MILLER. WINCHESTER, Ind., Jan. 2.-Mr. Lewis Ellingham, formerly editor of the Winchester Democrat, but now editing a paper at Decatur, Ind., and Miss Nellie Miller, accomplished daughter of Colonel and Mrs. M. B. Miller, of this city, were married at the home of the bride's parents this evening in the presence of a large number of invited guests. The couple will reside in Decatur.

MILLER-FORD. Special to the Indianapolis Journal. MADISON, Ind., Jan. 2.-Miss June, the eldest daughter of Rev. Dr. Ford, of Trinity Church, was married at the family residence on Jefferson street at 11 a. m. to Mr. Albert Milier, of Rushville. Miss Ford is a cultured young woman, and for three years presided at the large pipe organ in St. Paul's Church. The ceremony was performed by Dr. Ford.

John W. Lovett's Intentions. A telegram was sent from this city some weeks ago that Mr. John W. Lovett intended to be a candidate for United States Senator. Mr. Lovett says he is not seeking any position and intends to stay with his large law practice. He is out of poli-tics and is amazed that such a dispatch should have been stated and copied and mented on by papers of this State and

SIXTY-FIVE PERSONS WANT TO BE STATE LIBRARIAN.

Candidates for Minor Offices Beginning to Arrive in the City-Notes of Legislators.

The large number of candidates for State Librarian has led a number of the members of the Legislature to discuss a plan for filling the office without balloting in caucus. There are, up to date, sixty-one candidates, a majority of whom are women, with new candidates bobbing up at the rate of one a day. If the caucus should begin to ballot on so many candidates, the result might be uncertain for several days. It has been suggested by several legislators that a commission, outside the Legislature, be appointed to consider the claims of the various applicants, the selection of the commission to be final, or to be afterward ratified by the caucus. It is hardly probable that the caucus will take up this office the night the officers and clerks are chosen. The Republican caucus of the lower house will meet on Wednesday night, Jan. 9, in the Agricultural room of the State-

house. The Senate caucus will meet in Room 93. The Democrats will occupy Rooms 91 and 120. Custodian Griffin has supplied the desks with the full equipment of pens, pencils, paper, ink, etc., and will not pens, penchs, paper, his, etc., and win not permit these to be disturbed until the day of the opening of the session, when members will be handed keys to their desks. There will be a young woman stenographer in each chamber who will be available to members of the house, and available to members of the house, and will receive the fees as her own. There is no responsibility assumed by the State in the matter, and their position will be similar to that of the stenographers in hotel corridors. The places have already been spoken for by two young women of this city.

CANDIDATES ARE ARRIVING.

Some Come in, Look Over the Field and Then Go Home Again. Q. K. Groves, of Tobinsport, and James E. Southard, of Frankfort, arrived yesterday to press their candidacy for the position of Doorkeeper of the House. They are anxious for the members to begin to arrive, but only a few have done so as yet, and most that have are members of the upper house. The Marion county members, of course, have local candidates for Speaker whose interests they must first serve, so that they are prevented from taking sides with the candidates for minor positions from other parts of the State. R. A. Brown, candidate for Clerk of the House, was in town last night. He will be in town again Friday. The serious illness of his mother keeps him from taking as active a part in his canvass as he desires. Thomas P. Moore, candidate for Speaker, was also in town yesterday, but when he saw that there was no game to

a promise to be on hand sure next Mon-E. Mansfield's friends have sprung his name for assistant clerk of the House The only candidate thus far is Dr. Wright, of Russiaville, who has a pretty strong backing. Mr. Mansfield, who was secrebacking. Mr. Mansfield, who was secre-tary of the Indiana Lincoln League, has not yet made known his decision in the

Colonel Olive, who is a candidate for assistant secretary of the Senate, says the report that he has been appointed in-surance clerk under Auditor of State Daily is not correct, so far as he knows. He says that he is a candidate for the position in the Senate for the reason that he does not know what Mr. Daily intends

The contest for the speakership is daily growing more and more interesting, and affords more and more the opportunity for charges, if not the fact, of combinations. The list of candidates is large, with a half-dozen of them acknowledged as likely to win. Much interest attends every ar rival of a candidate or member. The ar rivals are not expected in large numbers until next Monday.

MRS. BUCHANAN'S BILL.

Wants Police Matrons in All Cities of More Than Ten Thousand. Police Matron Buchanan made an earnes effort two years ago to have a bill passed by the Legislature providing for the appointment of police matrons in all cities having ten thousand or more inhabitants. The effort failed, but she will renew it this year. In this movement she has the indorsement of the leading women of the State who are interested in the condition of fallen womanhood. She has prepared a petition to each house, which has been signed by Mayor Denny, Prosecuting Attorney Wiltsie, Police Judge Stubbs, Superiptendent of Police Powell, Edgar A. Brown, judge of the Circuit Court; John L. McMaster, Lawson M. Harvey, judges of the Superior Court; John W. Kealing, P. C. Trusier, S. N. Gold, township trustee; Sterling R. Holt, county treasurer; Ernest Bicknell, secretary of the State Board of Charities; H. H. Hanna, president of the Charity Organization Society; Thomas L. Sullivan, ex-Mayor; Frank H. Blackledge, attorney for the Bureau of Justice; John M. Butler, Wm. H. Dye, Rev. M. L. Haines, paster of the First Presbyterian Church; A. M. Fletcher, John H. Holliday, Eliza A. Blaker and many others. She is still seeking signatures, desiring to have the petition go to the Legislature as strongly indorsed as possible. She has given wide study to the problems involved. Nine States, she says, have adopted such a law and in nine more the law allows the municipal corporations to appoint police matrons if it is thought advisable. The text of the bill which Mrs. Buchanan hopes to see adopted is as follows:
"An act to authorize cities containing a population of ten thousand or more to create the office of police matron, and to provide for compensation of same.
"Section 1. Be it enacted by the General
Assembly of the State of Indiana that in cities containing a population of ten thou-sand or more, the board of police commis-

sioners, or, if there be no police commissioners, then the Mayor or such other au-thority as may have the appointment of police officers shall appoint a police matron with such assistants as may whose duty it shall be to receive, take charge of, search and properly care for at the jail or station house all female pris-oners and all children under the age of fourteen years who shall be arrested and detained in custody in such city.

"Sec. 2. Such police matron, when so appointed, shall be a member of the police force of such city, and shall have all the authority now delegated to a police officer, and shall be subject to such rules and regulations as shall be prescribed for the government of the police force of such city, and may be removed by the appointing power for good cause shown. Sec. 3. Such police matron shall have

proper accommodations for herself and for all prisoners under her control. She shal be jailer in charge of the female depart ment of the station house or jail (when such prisoners are confined in a jail), with all the powers and duties of a member of the police force, and shall have authority to summon any policeman or other per-son to her aid when aid is required. Such police matron shall be paid a salary equal to the salary of a regular patrolman, and her assistant or assistants shall be paid such salary or salaries as the appointing power may deem sufficient.

"Sec. 4. The police matron or her assistant shall be in attendance in all courts when women are to be tried, and shall have charge of all such women, whether crimi-nal or insane, and of all girls while such persons are awaiting trial or transfer to or from any place of detention.

"Sec. 5. Such police matron shall not be under thirty-five years of age, fully qualified, of good moral character, and, before appointment, must be recommended in writing by not less than twenty women and five men, all of whom must be persons of good standing and character in such city, and all of whom shall have been residents of such city for at least five years next "Sec. 6. An emergency is hereby declared to exist for the immediate taking effect of this act, and the same shall be in force from and after its passage."

Hon. J. E. Watson to Speak. Hon. James E. Watson will address the Republican Commercial Travelers' Club next Saturday night at the rooms in the When Block. It was expected that Hon. J. Frank Hanley, of the Ninth district, would make the first address, but he will be detained, and Mr. Watson has consented

to speak instead. The public is invited to attend. The Republican clubs are especially invited.

Senator Haggard has taken rooms at the Denison and will be here permanently.

Senator Thayer, who is taking medical treatment, will be here for several months. State Chairman John K. Gowdy was in town yesterday to participate in some committee work. Representative John McGregor went to St. Louis yesterday to attend the Interna-tional Stonecutters' Union, of which he is

THE QUESTION AT ISSUE.

Shall We Have a State University or Shall We Not?

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: The discussion which began a few months ago concerning a proposition to remove the State University from Bloomington to Indianaplis has been narrowed to the one question, shall we have a State University or shall we not? There never was anything in the removal question, any way. It never had a corporal's guard in favor of it; least of all did anybody in Indianapolls ever advance it unless it was upon the sole supposition that such a location would be best for all concerned, just as it is better to have the Statehouse and its belongings here than at Bloomington or any other outof-the-way town. The local advantage of either the Statehouse or the university's being here is so infinitesimal as to be unappreciable among the elements of our prosperity. We don't care for either except as a matter of accommodation to the State This much must be taken for granted

question: We have no university now, except in name, and that the \$105,000 annually collected for the university, together with the frequent and very liberal appropriations for specific purposes, have not lifted it above the grade of a college of the liberal arts, and that as such it is not superior to several of the colleges of the State which are supported simply as private enterprises, whether we judge by the quantity or quality of its output, and further, that we are brought to the forks of the road. Evidently the taxpayers of the State are not in the mood to continue the present methods without more marked results; hence they are debating whether to abandon State ald entirely beyond the proceeds of the liberal endowment or to add millions to it and make a university we will be proud of. But this suggests a very pertinent preliminary question: Is there a demand for such a university? The question of money is secondary. We have it in abundance and are willing and even anxious to bestow it if

in all intelligent discussion of the university

there is a necessity.

The older citizens of Indiana will remember that about fifty years ago there was a college epidemic in the State. Every town wanted one and some wanted two or more. During its prevalence the Meth-odist Church alone founded twenty-three and other churches about as many, but after the sinking of hundreds of thousands of dollars to accomplish the impossible, one by one they went out, leaving nothing to perpetuate their memory but here and there huge and expensive plies of brick and mor-tar, much of which has passed into the public school system or into private hands. We are just now wrestling with a university epidemic. Every State wants one, regardless of the law of supply and demand, to which all must succumb sooner or later. It was not the want of money which proved fatal to the colleges so zealously begun during the college epidemic, but a want of demand for them. James A. Garfield said: "With Mark Hopkins on one end of a log and a bright youth on the other end, you have a university." That is a forceful panegyric, but it is as untrue as an epitaph. It takes more than one Hopkins and one youth and one log to make a university, and in spite of money or the lack of money the law of demand is the omnipitent factor. Does Indiana need a local university under the shadow of Chicago University, which has millions of of money and array other assential conf money and every other essential condition of success, not to mention Michigan and Wisconsin Universities, which have not only absorbed millions, but each of which is to-day demanding more and more? When the State of Ohio, in 1862, received her agri-cultural land grant she practically let the Ohio University, at Athens, depend wholly upon her endowment funds while she founded a real university at Columbus, supplementing the grant with money from the treasury. It has several schools in the uniury. It has several schools in the university, but more than a half million of dollars have been gathered by taxation as an additional fund, with annual appropriations for specific purposes and yet the university is unable to live without more money. In a late appeal to the Ohio Legislature the president says: "More buildings must be erected; more apparatus must be provided; more laboratories must be provided. be opened; a great library must be built up there is no retreat; the State has begun a great work and she cannot abandon it."
This is so like the stereotyped demand of our own university that it seems to be

inspired by a similar condition.

The object of this paper is not to take either side of the burning question, but to state frankly the condition of affairs. We have no university except in name, though we are lavishing hundreds of thousand we are lavishing hundreds of thousands of dollars upon what we claim to have. have no university without a liberality hitherto unknown, with an assurance that our appropriations will never cease, but grow larger as time passes. Both Wisconsin and Michigan Universities are before their respective Legislatures for larger appropriations. This is inevitable. The question for us to solve at this fork of the road is, shall we undertake a rival work? Shall we build a State university? The question of the location of a State university is quite secondary to the question, shall we have one? Ohlo combined her State funds with her agricultural funds. If we must have a university it is an open question whether to build to the nucleus at Bioomington, if what we have there may be called a nucleus, or build to the fresher nucleus at Purdue. That there is much more university appliance at Purdue than at Pleomington is quite certain. than at Bloomington is quite certain. Whether Lafayette affords better facilities and is a better location, I do not attempt to say. It is worthy of investigation before we go too far in our appropriations for buildings, apparatus, libraries and the like. It may be worth while to consider Indianapolis even as a possible location, but not for the sake of Indianapolis, but for the sake of the university. It is not improbable that the arsenal grounds might be obtained on favorable terms if the out counties did not make it a part of their religion, as well as their politics, to fight everything and every body that belongs to Indiagnosis. But the question is not where we shall locate our university, but whether we shall have a State university at all or not. Is there a demand for it? Have we not too many already? Can we afford to fight the law of demand merely be-cause we have plenty of money? Indianapolis, Jan. 2.

U. L. SEE.

It Is Still with Us. To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: As the Democratic party is in its senectus (the last period of life; it is characterized by progressive diminution of the physical and mental faculties), one is reminded of what Bob Ingersoll said of it years ago. In speaking of its imbecility and how it disappointed when in power, every hope, even of its friends, and how prolific it was in promises before election of what it would do, etc., he said it reminded him of an old mill that he had lately seen. The dam was gone and there was not a drop of water that could be used to turn a wheel the milistones lay out on the bank; the roof had fallen in, and the weather boarding had fallen in, and the weather boarding was gone, so the pigs could wander around among the ruins at their will, and still above the portal was the sign, "Cash paid for wheat; \$1.25 for wheat." Since last November even the old sign is torn downnothing left but the senectus.

I desire to commend the college presidents of Indianapolis for their wise action in putting a stop to inter-collegiate football games. I know parents who are keeping their sons away from and others who send them to college with fear and trembling

their sons away from and others who send them to college with fear and trembling for fear they would be drawn into foot-ball. More than one has asked me to notify them if I hear of their son playing foot-ball. Such men as Doctor Johns will do to trust—a man with the courage of his convictions. My hope of reform diminished convictions. My hope of reform diminished when I heard the president of one of our great Christian colleges say to a congregation of young men, "I believe if Jesus Christ was in the world to-day He would play football." I thought him a sacrilegist and being so far removed from the enthusiasm of youth I expected better things of him, still, I could see the great advantage in a football team having such a player. It could not be said then, as it is now, that "He wasn't in it." He could cast out all the devils." "No man laid hands on him because His time had not come." "He passed through their midst"—what a grand center rush! He would keep the goal in sight, etc. "Rip! Rah! Grist! Hurrah! Hurrah! for Just-Twist!"

Crawfordsville, Ind., Jan. 2.

T. F. LEECH.

It has grown up with the country for forty years, Cook's Extra Dry Imperial Champagne has been a household word.

STRANGE MEN WHO INHABIT THE FAMOUS GRECIAN MOUNTAINS.

Great Antiquity of the Buildings-Shrines Richly Decorated with the Work of Goldsmiths.

London Letter. The region of Mount Athos is as strange as are the persons and habitations of its occupants, for natives they are not. The monasteries properly so called are twenty in number and dispersed over every part of the peninsula. These have their several estates, both within the territory of Athos and elsewhere; they have each the right of self-government, as well as a share in the government of the community. In addition to these there is a class of religious house subordinate to the others and without any independent corporate existence. These are called asceteria, and are subject to one or other of the principal monasteries, being governed by an officer appointed by them. To the monasteries and their dependent asceteria must be added an innumerable quantity of cells and hermitages grouped around the asceteria, clustered together, or standing solitary in almost every part of the holy mountain. The holy mountain is second only to Je-

rusalem in the estimation of all pilgrims of the Greek faith. Mount Athos affords a combination of natural beauties rare in the East, the scenery and vegetation being of unusual variety. Its shape is long and narrow, having an average breadth of four miles, while its length is forty miles. There is but little level land on the peninsula, the ridge of hills running down the center as a rule running down to the shore. The peak rises like a pyramid with a steep summit of white marble to a height of nealy 7,000 feet, and is the terminal peak of the most eastern of the three peninsula promontories which stretch south from the coast of Turkey into the archipelago. Its position in the waters keeps the forests of Mount Athos fresh and green, and the climate is for the most part healthy and ORIGIN LOST IN OBSCURITY.

The origin of the ecclesiastical state residing in Mount Athos appears lost in obscurity, but from evidences extant it is found to be very ancient, and that comparatively few vicissitudes have befallen the strange community since its foundation. It is believed that except the dwellings of Pompeti some buildings in Athos are the oldest specimens of domestic architecture in Europe. The shrines are in many instances richly decorated with goldsmith's work of great antiquity. The wealth, too, of the monastic libraries in illuminated manuscripts is immense, but, unfortunately, in spite of much leisure and rich material, little historical research goes on. The monasteries appear to have no chronicles or archives, but some have in recent years been found to possess charters and title deeds, grants made by Byzantine emperors with the ancient gold seals still attached. is still attached

The monks are divided into three progressive classes. On entering the monas-tery they undergo a novitiate of three years, from which they advance to the de-gree of the lesser habit, and in rare in-stances, except at the hour of death, to that of the greater habit. On admissi to the monastery the candidate pledges himself to abide perpetually in the monas-tic life, in celibacy, temperance and piety, ir. obedience to the superior and to all the brotherhood. The lesser habit, although lives are passed, is properly regarded as prospective, and the monk or caloyer who is invested with it is expressly stated to receive it as an earnest of the greater habit. When he is admitted to the highest order he repeats his former pledges, and adds a solemn renunciation of "the world and the things that are therein, according to the commandment of the Lord." The discipline is severed and the commandment of the Lord." discipline is severe and the services long

All are bound, besides vigils, Ember days, and special or local fasts, to keep four "Lents," comprising Lent proper, Advent, and two periods, one, variable, according to other feasts, preceding Sts. Peter and Paul, and the other of a fortnight preceding the Assumption. Several specified days are fasts in the absolute sense of the word, though the feebler members are by custom. though the feebler members are by custom allowed the use of a little bread and water. which is placed ready on the refectory ta ble. The offices sometimes occupy sixteen or seventeen hours and about eight to common days, while in the mortuary chapel prayers never cease, the monks re-lieving each other every two hours. The monks never sleep more than five or six hours. They go to their cells at 8 or 9 in the evening, and they are aroused at 2 in the morning for early prayers. They never taste flesh meat at all; on 159 days in the year they have only one meal, and at this eggs, cheese, wine, fish, milk and oil are forbidden them (though allowed on the other days) and their diet consists merely of vegetables and bread boiled in water. On no day have they more than two meals. By far the greater part of the monks are engaged in manual labor. They mostly wear the Albanian costume—a shirt and kilt of white cloth closely pleated, with a vest of dark cloth all over gold braid, gilt-buttoned gaiters, and a profusion of small weapons stuck in a gray-colored sash. The hos-pital, the pharmacy, the kitchen, and storehouses occupy many of the monks, the libraries many more, the sacristy and treasury some, while a few are scholars or artists. One stringent and universal rule applying to the peninsula is the exclusion not only of women, but as far as is possible of every female animal, so that nell milk, butter, nor eggs can be had, altho the latter are occasionally imported. Oil is the universal kitchen condiment; dried vegetables, salt fish, pickled olives and black bread are staples.

WINES AND TWO SORTS OF LIQUORS. The drink is more varied and excellent. for in addition to the pure water of the many mountain springs there is wine and two sorts of liquors, one called raki, or aniseed brandy, the other mastic, or raki with an infusion of a vegetable gum called mastic. Raki forms one of the conversational signs of greeting and hospitality. A young monk brings in on a salver a vase full of sweet preserve or dried fruits and several large glasses of water, and a correspond-

ing number of small ones of raki.
The monks call themselves "an everlasting nation, in which no man is ever born," but in spite of their exaggerated misogyny well to note that the mountain is dedicated to the Blessed Virgin. One of the monasteries is also under the patronage of another woman, St. Anne, and some of the most precious relics are said to have been brought to the holy mountain by an unknown woman whom tradition calls "the beautiful Mary." The case of a ship-wrecked woman being thrown on the coast is foreseen and provided for. The oldest monks in the community would take charge of her for the shortest possible times. of her for the shortest possible time con sistent with humanity; she would be housed apart from any other habitation in a loney part of the mountain and at the earliest possible moment taken by boat to the near-est port. Russians, Servians, Bulgarians, Roumanians, etc., have foundations among the monasteries, and contribute in many ways to support their national communi-ties. The monastic republic is protected and respected by the Ottoman government in consideration of a heavy yearly tribute. The Byzantine school of painting has its The Byzantine school of painting has its headquarters here, and continues its old traditions with hardly a ray of Western influence to modify its spirit. To the learned the Byzantine pictures form one of the chief attractions of his singular community. Beautiful metal work is an old tradition of the Greek Church, and the crosses, censers, lamps, chalices, etc., of the mountain monasteries, not to speak of their chased and jeweled reliquaries, are treasures in themselves.

The shrines in the churches-there is only The shrines in the churches—there is only one altar—are often furnished with reading desks of precious woods iniaid with mother of pearl. No fewer than 305 churches, chapels, and oratories are said to exist, and there are about 3,000 monks. Very few of the Athos monks have been brought up to the monastic life, the majority of them embrace it after a longer or shorter experience of those delights which the world can offer. It is almost like a fairy tale to hear and learn of the doings of this sequestered community, undisturbed by the bustle and turmoil of the nineteenth century. The contemplative life has little or no room in modern Europe, so fast do we live, so that we scarce can realize the truth that here on this hallowed ground there is absolute tranquillity and peace.

Anarchist Mewbray Indicted. PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Jan. 2.—The grand jury to-day found a true bill of indictment against Charles W. Mowbray, the English Anarchist, charging him with making a

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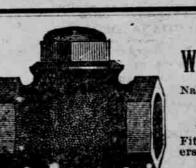
Charles South, of Hillsburgh, Cared of Dmach Trouble and weneral De-

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THE SKETCHING CLUB WINDOW. A Dissertation on Colored Glass as

ments and materials, keeping himself in touch with his age. Therefore we find that his work is original, a creation and not an imitation, the embodiment of an artistic

thought and not a feeble portrayal of an effete idea of another period.

The principle of the American school of glass has been to develop the mosaic system of the middle ages, and as a result,

the work has been carried out with great and constantly increasing success. The German, English and French have not at-

tained perfection in glass, artistically, be-cause they have not followed the mosaic system. They insist upon looking at a window as they would a canvas, not as a transparent mosaic. The American seeks

or perfect color effects, giving little heed

to form as he considers it a secondary mat-ter. For this reason he has been found

fault with by foreign critics who have beer accustomed to the crude color of Bavarian

Belgian and French modern glass or to the unsatisfactory work of England, and who

are not capable of understanding our advance. Even in nature perfect color and perfect form are seldom found united. Ruskin says: "Color, to be perfect, must

have a soft outline or a simple one, it can-not have a refined one; and you will never produce a good painted window with good

figure drawing in it. You will lose perfec-tion of color as you give perfection of line. Even in figure painting the greatest color-ists have either melted their outlines away

as often Coreggio and Rubens, or purpose-ly made their masses of ungainly shape

as Titian. American artists in glass are

few days ago Louis Tiffany was dis-tinguished by a foreign honor in apprecia-tion of the great results that he has obtion from foreign artistic nations. Only

tion of the great results that he has ob-tained after ten years' practical study of

colored glass,
Mr. Tiffany has aimed particularly to de-

Mr. Tiffany has aimed particularly to develop the inherent properties of glass to their fullest extent," in color and texture, in order to obtain in the glass itself light and shade through depth and irregularity of color united with inequality of surface, in that way hoping to avoid the dullness and "opacity" which always accompany the use of paint. Colored glass is obtained by mixing metallic oxides while they are in a state of fusion. The color penetrates the entire substance of the glass and the coloring materials are part of the original com-

ing materials are part of the original com-

position of the glass itself. Such glass is full of varieties of a given color, uneven in thickness and full of little air bubbles and other accidents which cause the ray of

essentially colorists and masters of their materials. They have alredy won recogni-

ENGRAVED CALLING CARDS, Illustrated by Tiffany's Work. Wedding and Party Invitations, Embossed Mon ograms, Coats-of-arms, Crests and Address Dies WM. B. BURFORD, 21 West Washington street, Indianapolis, Ind. To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: As there is nothing else in the world like a fine colored glass window, the presence of such a one in this city is exciting the admiration of all lovers of true art. A colored glass window is not only a picture but a means of transmitting light. It illustrates a new departure in the use of glass as a promoter of true art. The Amer-**UNDERTAKERS** ican artist in glass is too much of an artist to imitate the works of the past, Day or Night.

125 North Delawars charge at all, and no extra charge for lady assistant. however beautiful they may be. He sees that to imitate the art of bygone ages is an open confession of inferiority, and the making a copy do duty for an original SOCIETY MEETINGS. is a plaglarism, which is contradictory to the generally accepted principle that the MASONIC-Pentalpha Lodge, No. 564, F. and A. Masons. Stated meeting in Masonic Temple this, Thursday, evening, at true aim of art is to create and not to imitate. He has endeavored to work on original lines, although he never hesitates to use and develop medieval motives when they will serve his purpose, yet he is careful to work them out in conformity with the demands of the day, under the guid-

LOANS-Money on mortgages. C. F. SAYLES, 75 East Market street. ance of modern cutlure and the ever increasing volume of knowledge. He knows LOANS-Sums of \$500 and over. City property and farms.
C. E. COFFIN & CO., 90 East Market that it is impossible to recall the spirit of the dead workman, the spirit of the middle ages, the aggregation of influences and MONEY TO LOAN—We have plenty of 5 per cent. money to loan on Indiana farms. C. N. WILLIAMS & CO., Crawfordsville, Ind. forces that brought their work into being he is essentially a man of to-day, using all the past can teach him in union with all that modern training can give him in skill of hand and in modern science in instru-

TO LOAN—Money to loan upon real es-tate mortgage in amounts required. In-terest moderate. No commission charged. M'GILLIARD & DARK, 83 and 85 East Market street. MONEY TO LOAN—On farms at the lowest market rate; privileges for payment before due. We also buy municipal bonds. THOMAS C. DAY & CO., 72 East Market street, Indianapolis.

LOANS—6 per cent. money on improved real estate in this city only. (No loans made outside.) Bo.rower has the privilege of prepayment semi-annually. No delay. Reasonable fees. JOHN S. SPANN & CO., 86 East Market. WANTED-AGENTS.

WANTED-Traveling and local salesmen to carry sample of our oils as side line. Only reliable men wanted. EMPIRE OIL COM-PANY, Cleveland, O. WANTED—Two good life insurance solici-tors to canvass for a stock company on the assessment plan. Liberal terms to the right parties. E., care Journal. AGENTS WANTED-The Holy Rosary il lustrated. Agencies wanted. A cheap fine art book every Catholic wants. Endorsed by Archbishop Ryan and Cardinal Gibbons. CATHOLIC ART CO., Philadelphia.

BUILDING AND LOAN. BUILDING AND LOAN-The Royal is is suing new shares right along and has plenty of money to loan. Office, 89 East Market street. HOWARD KIMBALL.

Secretary. FOR SALE. FOR SALE-Williams Typewriter, new (standard machine). Will sell at a dis-

count of \$30 from retail price. Call or write 960½ North Alabama street. FOR REAT. FOR RENT-Cigar and news stand of Oc-

leading which separates and joins the pieces of glass.

Painted windows, made by foreign craftsmen of the art, are mere transparencies no better than painted blinds.

EDITH WILLIAMS,

Indianapolis, Jan. 2.

Knew Delight When He Saw It. New York Herald.

light to play in and out with endless va-rieties of effect. One magnificent effect of the work is obtained by contrasting the rich colors of metals with the pearl-like A teacher in a primary school in East One-hundred-and-twenty-fifth street, a few days ago, asked the pupils of a class over which she presided to compose a sentence in which the word "delight" occurred.

A seven-year-old colored boy-the only one of Darkiown persuasion in the classheld up his hand.

"Well?" asked the teacher.

"Please, teacher," said he, "when I does gwine to bed at night I always puts out de light." rich colors of metals with the pearl-like tones of the clear glass.

The mosaic method is artistically excellent, being the putting together of various pieces of glass of different colors and shades so as to form a translucent picture where depth of color, light and shade, correctness of drawing and distinctness are carefully preserved.

In this art nothing can be left to the mechanic, as the final result depends upon the proper adjustment of the color values and the artistic arrangement of the grooved